# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, May 24, 1808. No. 1131.

**Pittsburgh:** Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.



TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be piad at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*


*Positively will be Sold, at Public Vendue,*

ON WEDNESDAY the ..h inst.

## A new three story Frame House,

Situate in Market Street, opposite to Mr. Porter's nail factory, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The house is 19 feet front on Market Street, by .. deep. As a stand for business it is equal to any in the borough—an indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the situation of the property by applying to James Mountain, Esq. attorney at law, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN CARR.

N. B. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on the premises.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1808.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of WILLIAM WORKS, deceased, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of June next, as, immediately after that time, all accounts unsettled, will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

ELEANOR WORKS, Admix.
ANDREW WILLOCK, } Ads.
EDWARD HAZELTON. }

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1808.

## STOP THE THIEF.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber living in Cumberland, Alleghany county, state of Maryland, on the night of the 28th of April last, a dark bay Horse, with a large star in his forehead, shod before, he is a little Cat-ham'd, high weathers, ten years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, an excellent horse for the geers, and both trots and paces; the villain's name is William Due, he is about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away an old blue sailors jacket, an old pair of velvet overhals, and an old pair of white stockings; he has before broke Cumberland jail twice, and it is expected he has made to Zanesville in the state of Ohio where his wife, father and brothers live. I will give twenty dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horse and thief if delivered at Cumberland jail.

HENRY STONE.

May 5th, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

## *Reece's Medical Guide.*

PROPOSALS

*By B. B. Hopkins and Co.*

No. 170, Market-street, Philadelphia,

*FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION*

### THE MEDICAL GUIDE,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES,

AND YOUNG PRACTITIONERS, OR STUDENTS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY:

REING

*A COMPLETE PRACTICAL SYSTEM*

OF

**Modern Domestic Medicine:**

Exhibiting, in familiar terms, the latest and most important discoveries relative to the prevention, distinction, causes, and cure of diseases, by Medicine and Diet, particularly Consumption of the Lungs, Asthma, Indigestion, Flatulency, Gout, Scrophula, Palsy, Rheumatism, Cancer, Worms, Nervous and Bilious Complaints, the Diseases of Children, &c. &c.

*TO WHICH ARE ADDED*

A FAMILY DISPENSATORY,

AND A

*COPIOUS APPENDIX,*

Containing explicit instructions for the ordinary management of Children, and such cases or accidents which require immediate aid, &c.

BY *RICHARD REECE*, M. D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Author of a Treatise on the Lichen Islandicus in diseases of the Lungs, &c.

*Firt American, from the fourth London edition.*

The work will consist of one octavo volume, to be printed on fine paper, price $2 50 cents.

The subscriber having contracted with the publishers of the above work for supplying this country, and having engaged a part of the edition for that purpose, will receive subscriptions for the same, on the following terms:

Subscribers for single copies, will be furnished with the work at the publication price, with the additional sum actually paid for carriage to Pittsburgh.

Individuals or companies, who will subscribe for 10 or more copies, will receive them at the subscription price, clear of carriage to that place.

The subscriber engages to have a sufficient number of copies for delivery at his Book and Stationary Store, in 50 days from this date, in good order, taking all risk of transportation upon himself.

The money to be punctually paid on the delivery of the work.

To his own recommendation of the usefulness of this work, he will only add an extract from the Critical Review for April 1807, where it is noticed in the following terms:

"It is of importance that every man should be enabled to know something of the laws of life, the nature of diseases, and the most rational modes of cure. For this purpose, Dr. Reece's book is better adapted than any with which we are acquainted; it is more scientific and judicious than the Domestic Medicine of Buchan, which we have no doubt it will entirely supersede.

"Considered in this light, Dr. Reece's *Medical Guide* is a most valuable performance."

*DAVID M'KEEHAN.*

*4th May*, 1808.

*JUST RECEIVED,*

BY ANTHONY BEELEN,

*Front-street, an additional supply of*

PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, *M*antua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
*Mu*slins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, *M*orocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.

*All which he will sell low for Cash.*

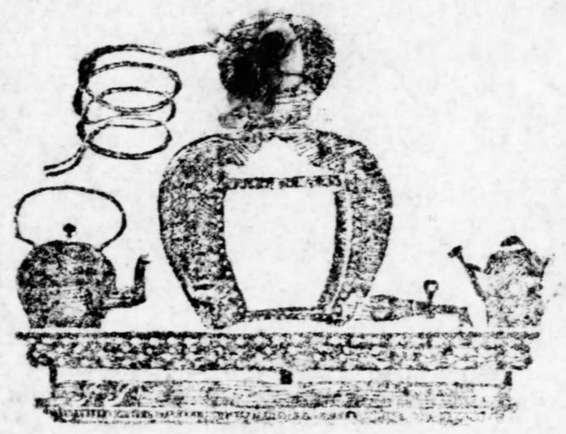
Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

**Justices Blanks,**

*Of the latest and best forms, viz.*

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

## COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

## TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

## Take Notice.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting my wife MARTHA LANE, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her debts after this date.

JACOB LANE.

May 6, 1808.

## ARLINGTON SHEEP-SHEARING.

*From the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, May 4.*

On Saturday the 30th ultimo, the annual Sheep Shearing, instituted by George Washington Parke Custis, esq. was held at his seat in Arlington. About forty gentlemen of the neighbouring country were present. It was a cause of infinite gratification to see this patriotic and praise worthy establishment, so numerously and respectably attended, and already exhibiting such strong evidences of the utility contemplated by its worthy founder.

The premiums for the present year were for the finest year old ram lamb, and for the best specimen of ten yards of home spun cotton cloth.

Four gentlemen, of the best estates in this part of the country, major Lawrence Lewis of Woodlawn, John Tayloe, esq. of Mount Airy, Hayward Foote, esq. of Hayfield, and William Alexander, esq. of Preston, contended as breeders of that invaluable animal, the sheep; and each by his personal attendance, and evident anxiety to gain the palm, at the same time that they furnished the most laudable example, exhibited the strongest imaginable proof of the advantages of stimulus like the present to bring into action the exertions of the wealthy and of the reflecting part of society to develope the latent resources of the country, for the great benefit of the community at large.

The four lambs shewn by those highly respectable gentlemen farmers, were animals uncommon indeed in Virginia and Maryland, and would do credit to any country, as well for size and form, as for the weight and quality of the fleece. The visitors selected from their own number, as judges of the day, Thomas Digges, esq. of Warburton, general John Mason of Analoston Island, William Lee, esq. of Burgandy farm, and Jonathan Swift of Alexandria. Colonel Deneale was appointed judge of the weights. They adjudged to John Tayle, esq. for his lamb, as combining most of the desirable qualities, the prize cup.

Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Ball, and Miss Polly Fields, all of Fairfax county, Virginia, produced each a piece of cotton cloth of their own home manufacture, and delightful specimens of the ingenuity, and good housewifery of our country they were, all having been spun and woven in their respective houses, amidst the ordinary avocations of the family. The golden apple fell into the fair hands of Miss Fields.

Beside the pleasure derived from the competition just described, the visitors were highly gratified by the exhibition of Mr. Custis's own stock, and at witnessing the success of the experiments in crossing and improving the differ breeds of sheep, collected with much care and judgment by him. The Mount Vernon Persian stock, the Smith's Island, the Arlington long wooled, the Marino, and several relative crosses, were successively shewn and examined with much approbation.

In the forenoon the company partook of the hospitality of the proprietor, in a most abundant and elegant dinner served on the Lawn, under a spacious marquee. After dinner Mr. Custis addressed the company, and congratulated them on the already promising state of the institution; he explained the motives by which he had been induced to set it on foot—he depicted in a concise and very perspicuous manner the advantages which would certainly arise from fostering manufactures of all kinds; but in this part of the country particularly, from the encouraging the raising of wool, and the making of homespun cloth—he took an extensive and extremely interesting view of the present situation of the U. S. as relates to foreign nations, and pointed out in the most forcible manner the necessity of rendering ourselves independent of them, by furnishing our own supplies of *manufactured articles*.—He adverted in a reserved and highly decorous manner, to his own efforts on these subjects, declared his conviction of the duty which every member of society owes to the community, to contribute by his individual exertion and by example to the bettering the condition of his fellow man, and to introduce and encourage such improvements as are calculated to produce so desirable an end. He disclaimed every thing like personal emolument from the establishment; asked gentlemen present, and of the neighbouring country to carry into execution by degrees, his system, calculated for the good of the community, not of himself. He stated that he should in a short time publish a prospectus of the whole, containing some valuable additions to the present plan, and concluded by soliciting the annual attendance of the gentlemen present and of their friends.

The address was received with great satisfaction and applause. Mr. Digges, as soon as it was closed, gave—The Arlington Sheep-shearing, many prosperous returns of the day.

Mr. Custis, after a few preparatory and feeling remarks, in which he took occasion, in a very appropriate manner to introduce the Tent under which his guests were then seated, and which in former days, had oft proudly covered his illustrious relative in the fields of privation, of toil, and of danger—amidst a general emotion, excited in the breasts of the whole company (most of whom had been the neighbors and personal friends of that good man) the recollection of past times, gave—The memory of general Washington.

Gen. Mason moved that at the next and each succeeding meeting at the Arlington Sheep-shearing, the visitors should appear clad in American manufactures—the motion was warmly applauded and immediately and unanimously adopted.

*April* 20, 1808.

THE subscribers, appointed by the gentlemen visitors present, to adjudge the premiums offered by the proprietor, George Washington Parke Custis, esq. for the finest year old lamb, and for the best specimen of home spun cloth—proceeded to examine three pieces of Cotton Cloth—one produced by Mr. Dennison of Fairfax county, Va. dark mixture of full yard wide, very fine, and remarkably handsome.—One by Mrs. Ball, of same county, checquered, of firm, excellent texture, yard wide and neat pattern; and the third by MissPolly Fields, of the same county, white, of exceeding fine thread, pattern Marseilles, of small figure, very soft, even and extremely beautiful, 7-8 yard wide.

Four gentlemen offered Lambs, and entered into competition for the prize.

Lawrence Lewis, esq. of Woodlawn, Virginia, exhibited a lamb called Dishley, his rare of the Arlington long wooled race, bred by Mr. Custis; he weighed on the hoof 140lbs, fleece 6 1-4lbs.

Hayward Foote, esq. of Hayfield, Virginia, shewed a lamb called Badger, of same breed and age, weighed on the hoof unshorn 150lbs. 9 3-4lbs.

John Tayloe, esq. of Mount Airy, Virginia, shewed a lamb called Superb, his dam ewe of col. *D*orsey's stock, (well known) by a ram of *Mr*. Tayloes own breed, his weight on the hoof unshorn 180lbs. fleece, 8 1-4, heighth 2 feet 8 3 4 inches, length from the tip of the nose to end of the tail 5 feet 10 3-4 inches.

William Alexander, esq. of Preston, Virginia, shewed a lamb called Preston, of the home breed, weight on the hoof unshorn 149lbs. fleece 7 3-4lbs. height 2 feet 5 1-2 inches. length from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail 5 feet 10 1-4 inches.

In the opinion of the judges the wool of *Mr*. Foote's lamb was of the longest staple, it measured full twelve inches; that of *Mr*. Tayloe's lamb was of the finest fibre; that of the lambs of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Alexander, was inferior somewhat in fibre to *Mr*. Tayloe's, and in length of staple to *Mr*. Foote's.

Taking into consideration the great wt. and size of *Mr*. Tayloe's lamb, and the fineness of the wool, although the fleece was not so heavy as that of some of the others—the judges unanimously declare the premium to be his—and they adjudge to *Miss Polly Fields* the prize for the best specimen of cloth: They do this with the more pleasure as this beautiful piece of cloth was spun and woven by *M*iss Fields herself.

*Thomas Digges,*
*J. Moon,*
*William Lee,*
*Jonathan Swift.*

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*TUESDAY, May 24, 1808.*


The proceedings of the Court Martial on the trial of capt. James Barron, late commander of the Chesapeak frigate, are published. It appears that there were four charges exhibited against him, to wit:—

1. For negligently performing the duty assigned him.
2. For neglecting on the probability of an engagement, to clear his ship for action.
3. For failing to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously.
4. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which vessel it was his duty to encounter.

The Court have found the said capt. James Barron guilty of the second charge, and adjudge and sentence him to be suspended from all command in the Navy of the United States, and this without pay or official emoluments of any kind for the period of five years, from the 8th day of February last. This sentence has been confirmed by the Preident of the United States.

## BUCKS COUNTY MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Constitutional Federal Republicans of Bucks county, convened at the house of Cornelius Vanhorne, in consequence of public notice, this 30th of April, 1808, GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Esq. was called to the chair, and ABRAHAM CHAPMAN, Esq. appointed secretary.

When the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this meeting, deprecating that difference of political sentiment, so prevalent with our fellow citizens, and anxiously desirous to promote the welfare of our country, by the restoration of harmony and public confidence, necessary at all times for the happiness of society, but indispensible to our safety in times of danger, and national embarrassment, deeming it therefore our duty to select for the supreme executive office of the state, a man not only possessed of talents to distinguish, and patriotism and firmness to support, the true interests of the people, but one who is endowed with engaging manners and a conciliatory disposition; believing that all these qualifications are eminently united in JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, they having been uniformly exemplified by him in his general deportment, especially in the convention which framed our present excellent state constitution, but more particularly in the Senate of the United States, where although placed among the first characters of the union, he yet shone as a distinguished member, enjoying the confidence, friendship, and esteem of the illustrious WASHINGTON; persuaded that by such a choice, the constitution of the state will be maintained inviolate, its supreme executive department duly administered, and a well grounded hope afforded, that discord will be dispelled from our public councils, and harmony, union, and a mutual confidence be restored.

*Therefore, resolved*, That we will use every fair an honorable means to promote the election of JAMES ROSS for Governor of this Commonwealth, earnestly soliciting all our fellow citizens, of every description, to co-operate with us in a measure so peculiarly interesting to our common country.

*Resolved*, That the following persons named, be a committee for the purpose of corresponding with such other committees as have been, or may be appointed throughout the state, on the interesting subject contained in the former resolutions.

Borough of Bristol, Dr. Amos Gregg; Township of Bristol, James Brown; Middletown, John Hulme; Bensalem, Gilbert Rodman; Borough of Morrisville, Henry Clymer; L. Makefield, Thomas Yardley; Falls, John Mott; Northampton, Henry Wynkoop; Roshelle, Samuel Sellers; Newton, Dr. Phineas Jenks; Millford, David Spinner; S. Hampton, Absalam Knight; Warwick, William Hart; Richland, Everard Foulk; Warminster, David Jewet; Upper Makefield, Robert Knowles; Buckingham, Samuel Johnston; Wrightstown, Hugh Thompson; Solesbury, Moses Eastburn; Springfield, Henry Funk; Plumsted, George Burgess; Haycocs, Nicholas McCarty; Tinicum, William Erwin; Bedminster, Ralph Stover; Durham, Thomas N. Meredith; New Britain, Jenkin Evans; Nockamixon, Henry Miller; Warrington, Joshua Praul; Hilltown, Benjamin Morris.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and be published in the Doylestown and Newport papers.

GERARDUS WYNKOOP, *Chairman.*
A. CHAPMAN, Sec'ry.

An article from Clonmel, in Ireland, says, "A system of outrage, very new in its arrangement, has lately been adopted in a neighbouring county, and has found its way pretty extensively into this—A WIFE LOTTERY is formed by a club now exceeding 200 persons, who for a certain subscription, are entitled to draw lots for a certain number of rich farmers daughters; and to whomsoever the prize is drawn it matters not, but the party are bound to support the fortunate winner—and a body sufficient to accomplish the purpose, is instantly ready to put him in possession of his prey.—In effectuating a purpose so savage, no barbarity is too gross, if the unfortunate woman have strength of person and resolution of mind to struggle against long continued violence. This practice has now arisen to such a height, that many of the more oppulent farmers are providing husbands for their daughters at the age of 11 and 12 years, in order to secure them from violence.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PEOPLE of the western parts of Pennsylvania, the moment approaches when you will be called on to shew your sentiments on the subject of the late strange proceedings of the present ruling powers; you are as yet not able properly to appreciate the dreadful policy of the present administration; as yet you have only felt its evils from sympathy, and know it but from report; being far removed from a seaport, and being entirely an agricultural people, the dreadful conseqnences of the embargo and its concomitants have heretofore scarcely reached you; the first of April was the moment when you began to have some practical knowledge of its danger, and every instant since, ruin and misery have been gathering and bursting over the heads of the devoted farmers, of even the remoter parts of the state; yes, farmers, you have been deceived and abused at first, and you are now sacrificed by the men you have trusted, to the insolent and ravaging demands of France; dont take newspaper authority for your guides, consult your own understandings, examine the embargo, and you must say it is the most absurd and the most cruel act ever passed by a government; actual war, and taxes are nothing to it in oppression; in the case of war, you would only have to increase your industry; you still are certain of getting rewarded for your labour; but the inhuman embargo, has blasted every hope, and disapointed every prospect of the industrious farmer; his last year's labor for which, whilst he was engaged in it, he had indulged the most flattering anticipations of reward, has gone for nothing, and the sweat that flowed from his honest brow, will now be repaid by the tears of his starving family; the grain with which he expected to encrease his little wealth and pay his landlord, must now lay and rot or he may throw it out to fatten his hogs. Farmers, what must be the end of this? ruin and poverty. When will the embargo be terminated? not, at all events, until most of you are ruined, and not then without a change of officers is produced by your exertions; some of the intimate friends of Mr. J. have declared it is probable it may last some years, if England does not make the concessions we have demanded; and we all know England will never yield an inch. The embargo will not be repealed, either, as long as Bonaparte chooses it to continue. Farmers, this is not mere newspaper assertion; reflect yourselves, examine the act, and you will be convinced.—Where was the necessity of the law? there was none; the same necessity, in fact, has existed for many years; for the French, even before their late decrees, were in the habit of taking as many of our vessels as they possibly could do now, even if our traders covered the ocean; for they came into our very ports and took them; still our nation prospered, our farmers raised a great deal of grain, and the merchants were able to advance ready cash for country produce; if misfortunes happened to the merchants at sea the farmers were not affected by it, or if they were, it was for their benefit, for the demand for their produce encreased by it, and they received an encreased price for their labour; where then is the use of the embargo? We know of but one effect it does produce or can produce, injury to the rich, and certain ruin to the poor. Why then was the law passed? surely not for the benefit of American citizens for they are ruined by it—farmers, it was passed in obedience to the commands of the French Emperor, and your interests were not taken into view at the time, but were forgotten or wilfully sacrificed. You are by it reduced to the verge of ruin; a few more months, and your fortunes will be irretrievable; how then are you to avoid the impending evil, and correct that which has already happened? there is but one way, and if you dont take advantage of it you will be justly punished by distress; this is a change of administration, and to aid this an electing of men who are adverse to the embargo and the other cruel laws that have been lately established, at the expense of our happiness and wealth; this, where the effects of the embargo have been felt already, has been done—in New-York, in Rhode-Island, in Vermont, and Massachusetts, federalism has been victorious, and the late supporters of the democratic administration, have precipitately deserted those principles, which have entailed such dreadful ruin on the labouring citizens—amongst the number of those who have become convinced of the absurdity and cruelty of the present policy, their is one illustrious instance that merits observation—the honorable Elbridge Gerry, a man long known, hitherto a democrat, at this important crisis has quitted his old party with disgust—attended the federal meetings and voted with them at the elections—he is convinced that this is the only way to save his fellow citizens from French power, and absolute misery, and like a true patriot he has divested himself of the prejudices of a party and now pursues the line of conduct that his own benevolence and good sense tells him is proper to dissipate the threatening cloud, that has generally spread, and is partially bursting over the heads of his fellow citizens; Mr. Gerry is a man advanced in life, and conversant in the history of politics; and this man has risked his popularity with his own party, from a full conviction, that they were hastening on to the general ruin of the country, and the individual ruin of its citizens. This, farmers of Pennsylvania, must be your conduct, if you wish to establish a certainty for your property; you have long been injured grossly enough to have your eyes opened before this; but the embargo will before next fall produce such a shock as will burst them open in spite of obstinacy itself. As yet you have only begun to feel its power; the bank of Pittsburgh has in its vicinity created a kind of artificial wealth; but this is fast disappearing; when the day comes when its money is to be called in (and that may be to-morrow) then also comes horrors; the bank will not accept your useless, your rotting flour; it must have the money it lent out, and that money with interest.—Yes, farmers, before next autumn you will be more strained than the vassals of a German lord or the Portuguese tributaries of the emperor Napoleon. How then are you to avoid this? I will tell you, but your own good sense will suggest the manner, without having recourse to newspaper counsels—You must oppose those politics in your state, whose influence has nearly ruined the union. This opposition, if attended with success, (and God grant it may,) will be the means of our having a federal governor and legislators. The influence of one state, is not a great deal, on the administration of the union; but the influence of four or five will be a great deal; it will correct the illiberal policy of Virginia; and if Pennsylvania succeeds she will be joined by all the north eastern states; they have already declared their sentiments, and have deserted forever that party, who are so distinctively characterized by their obsequiousness to France. This subject might be longer dwelt upon, and it shall be, soon; but it is scarcely necessary; the people of this country have good sense, and they have spirit—they have only been lulled into inaction, by the false tales of demagogues; they are not annihilated. But it is time for their own sakes, for the sake of their families, that they should be roused.—Let every man do but half his duty, and it will be roused.

FABIUS.

******* They're a parcel of knaves! exclaimed my uncle Toby, throwing down the newspaper, and thursting his pipe into the embers.

Who are knaves?—enquired the corporal.

Look'e, quoth my uncle, what would you say to a fellow who advised you to have a new coat that nicely fitted you, cut and slashed to pieces? a seam taken in here and another let out there? a slice hacked from the sleeves and patched to the skirts?—what would you say, corporal?

Say, rejoined the corporal, I should call him an egregious puppy.

Pooh, you are wrong, cries my uncle Toby, as he whiff'd his pipe—trust me, the fellow's no fool, but a downright *arrant knave*.

Knave, Sir?

I tell thee corporal, the rascal has a design upon thee, and intends to strip thee of thy coat.

How so, sir?

Why, look'e, he would first make thy garment sit ridiculously upon thee, and then as a consequence, thou wilt be sick of thy garment.

What next?

Art thou blind, corporal? Truly the next thing is, thou wouldst part with thy garment as of no value—thou wouldst cast it off and cheaply surrender it to this sneaking adviser. The very thing he wants.

Dear sir, said the corporal, with warmth, thou art the veriest moralist that I know, and I venerate thy discernment—I see his rascally purpose—'tis as clear as sunshine.

Well then, Corporal, to apply the moral:—here is a tribe of saucy political tailors that—I beg pardon of a reputable craft for degrading it—a pack of pharasaical jack-at-all-trades, that ever and anon are patching the Constitution; and before they heal one crack, behold, twenty crazy apertures are yawning in their handy work! Zounds! my blood boils to a fever, when I witness their sacrilege—stamping his crutch, and shivering his pipe against the chimney.

So does mine, said the Corporal, as he sprang from his seat.

Dost remember, continued my uncle Toby, dost remember our illustrious Washington—

God—bless his glorious memory!—sobbed the Corporal.

—Whilst crossing the Delaware to capture the Hessians, bade us be of good cheer, for we yet should see independence and happy days!

I do, I do, exclaimed the Corporal—oh, it was a bleak cold night, which nothing but ardor for him and our country could warm—I remember his assurances, and what is better, I remember he FULFILLED them all.

He did so; our noble chief was none of your honey mouthed knaves, that palter with us in a double sense; "that keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope." He performed as he promised, and when his mighty sword had atchieved the freedom of his country, he, with the venerable sages of that day, erected a fabric of wisdom which they fondly hoped would brighten many generations. But alas! scarce are their sacred ashes cold in the dust, and a new race, a wolfish herd of Vandals, are tearing in pieces this holy monument of their patriotism! (Here my uncle paused; wiped the manly tear from his cheek; then proceeded)—I tell thee Corporal, 'tis too much—'tis too much; I cannot brook it that a gang of imposters, who never heard a ball whistle, should devastate the entire labors of a Washington.

Sir, will the nation brook it?

The nation? pshaw! the nation has but one ear, and that hearkens only to deceivers;

"*Squat like a toad at the ear of Eve he sat.*"

The poet was no less a politician than a moralist when inspired with that verse. For let me tell thee, Corporal, the designing knave has only to ply the sovereign multitude with the bellows of flattery, and he may blow their majesties to the devil. We see it every day: we see it in the impositions hourly digested by this people, and which palpably lead them to their undoing. The demagogue, having erected himself a throne in their self love, treacherously fortifies his own aggrandizement by the destruction of their liberty. 'Tis thus and for this purpose, that the people are now taught to despise the rampart of their hope; the ark of our security; to prophane the very temple of freedom, and to trample upon the very relics of the heroes and statesmen who made them a nation. 'Tis thus that under the pretext of *amendment* the AXE IS LAID TO THE ROOT OF THE CONSTITUTION! Alteration succeeds alteration; patch upon patch; 'till the people have grown sick and indifferent, and will soon be prepared to make the eternal surrender of this citadel of their rights.

*Com. Gaz.*

## A DUEL.

A remarkable duel was lately fought near the Austrian fortress of Brannau, with a publicity, and a solemnity, we believe, altogether unexampled in modern times, and which assimilates this combat to the legal and judicial duels of the feudal ages. The parties were Baron Von Duben, formerly Swedish minister at Vienna, and Baron Von Wrede, a General in the Bavarian service; and the occasion of it, as far as we can collect in general is this: Some dispatches which had been sent from Vienna to Stockholm, by the Swedish minister, were intercepted by the French, and made public. In these, Baron Duben had reflected very severely upon the conduct of the Bavarian troops in the campaign of 1805, accusing them of surpassing even the French in acts of pillage and cruelty. This was resented as a calumny on the Bavarian military. Gen. Wrede, as the principal officer, immediately challenged Baron Duben, with an intimation that if he himself should fall, the Baron would be called out by the next in rank, and so on, till he was killed—The parties could not come together immediately—the respective Sovereigns both forbade their fighting; but the Swede ventured in a case of this kind to disobey, and travelled into the south of Germany to meet his enemy. But he found that the Bavarian general had been more obedient to his master, and had, on command, neglected to attend his appointment. On this the minister posted the general as a coward in the public prints of Germany, about a year since; and the general opinion was of course in his favor. We find from the last French papers, that the duel was fought near Branau, "in the presence of a great number of the inhabitants." Baron Duben came from Vienna on purpose, and had been already a week there: gen. Wrede arrived the day before.—The parties met in the village on the Bavarian side of the Inn; and after the seconds (the English Colonel Burcke, and Count Von Rechbergh,) had made the arrangements, they entered the lists, which were beset by Bavarian military, and placed themselves at a distance of 15 paces. Baron Duben fired, and the ball passed the right ear of his adversary Gen. Wrede's first pistol missed fire. The Baron's second fire was equally ineffectual, the ball passing the general's breast. The general's next pistol flashed in the pan. Enraged at this repeated mischance, the general drew his sword, and advanced towards the baron; but the seconds rushed forward, and declared that the combatants had acted like men of honor, and that nothing further could or should be done. They then departed from each other in a state of perfect reconciliation.

*From the N. York American Citizen, (a furious democratic paper,) May 6.*

No additional returns of the election were yesterday received, but reports, which are entitled to some credit, are very unfavorable.—In the middle and eastern districts, federalism is triumphant. I am disposed to cherish a hope of something favorable to republicanism from the western district, but I cannot. The anti-embargo current is irresistable. The state is in all probability gone. My alarms are for the PRESIDENCY. If New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland follow the scandalous example of this state, who can say, extraordinary and astonishing as it may seem, that our next president will not be a *Federalist?*

Last evening, and since writing the above, the Northern mail arrived and brought the following unpleasant information.

Washington county has given the republican candidates for the Assembly, a small majority. Last year, our majority in this county was 800.

Otsego, one of the most republican counties in the state, has given a majority of 200 for the federal candidates for the assembly! Last year, Otsego gave a republican majority of between 7 and 800. Heretofore this county was deemed as safe as Suffolk. Where will the mania stop? What an inauspicious revolution! How mortifying to our principles and our pride!

PHILADELPHIA, *May 9.*

## ELECTIONS.

The election in the state of Rhode-Island has terminated in favour of the Federal ticket, who have obtained a majority of *three* in the Senate, and *four* in the House of Representatives of that state.

*Massachusetts Election.*—The election has terminated in favor of the democratic candidate for governor, and of the federal candidates for the state-senate. The election for state representatives came on the 2d May. It is thought the federalists will succeed in obtaining a majority in the house of representatives. If so, the state will be governed by a democratic governor and federal assembly, who also elect the governor's council.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Buckstown, (Hancock county, Maine) to his friend in Newburyport, dated April 19, 1808.*

"The situation of our part of the country is truly alarming. The people being deprived of the profits of their labor in consequence of the embargo, our traders dare not trust them, neither can they possibly pay for those things which they must have, or they and their families suffer. At Frankfort the traders do not think it safe to have stores of corn and flour on hand. They cannot credit them, and the back settlers say they will have them at any rate, if they use force. Civil prosecutions are stopped

in many places. Last Friday a sheriff was assaulted back of Frankfort—his papers demanded, with a cocked gun presented to his beast, threatening him with instant death if he refused; he complied—they searched his pocket book, took what they chose, and released him; threatening him with death if he ever came that way with precepts again. They took five or six writs in his possession. They say that two of the lawyers offices in Frankfort must be destroyed. I think this will not be done though we have some reason to fear it. About four miles from Frankfort, there was seen 400 collected in one body, all in Indian dresses, ready for any enterprize that might appear for their advantage. The surveyors of land dare not attempt any business for fear of being shot.—When or how this will end, none can tell but him who rules the destinies of nations, and orders all things according to his pleasure—on his arm are we dependent for deliverance.

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We are informed (says the Kenebeck Gazette) that last week another sheriff had his horse shot in Fairfax, and the sheriff stripped of his clothes by men in disguise, and whipped in a cruel manner.

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We have seen a gentleman recently from Vermont—He says the President's Proclamation was not received very kindly. They deny that any attempts have been made to prevent the enforcement of the embargo law; and they think Mr. Jefferson very much to blame for issuing a proclamation from *hearsay* reports, by which he has fixed a stigma on the patriotism of that state. Mr. Jefferson's popularity, it is said, is gone in Vermont.

*N. Y. Gaz.*

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Judge Charlton, in the Superior Court of Enquiry, Georgia, has issued a writ of injection to stay sales upon execution, until the 1st day of Sept. next—the complainant depositing with the sheriff, when required, to meet the day of sale, sufficient property, the valuation of which to be ascertained by the market price, three months preceding the embargo act.

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BEWARE OF TREACHERY!

A Boston paper of may 2, says, "We have it from good authority, that 80.000 muskets, inspected by order of the emperor of France, and thrown by as *refuse, useless arms*, were purchased last summer, at the rate of half a dollar each, and shipped to the United States."

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It is asserted that ninety-one failures have taken place at New-York, in consequence of the Embargo, for the enormous sum of Six Millions Five Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars.

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The ship Rolla, capt. Garey, has arrived at Norfolk, in 35 days from London. The papers by her are one day later than before received—their contents however are not important, consisting of the Swedish declaration against Russia, and another proclamation of the Russian general Buxhovden to the Fins.

Christian VII. king of Denmark, died the 13th of March. The Crown Prince, now Frederick IV. has succeeded to the throne; but there were no acclamations of rejoicings when he was proclaimed.

In an action reported to have taken place between the Russians and Swedes in Finland, the Russians are said to have lost 5000 men and the Swedes 1700. The latter retreated after the action.

Capt. Garey brought dispatches from London to the secretary of state.

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The French armed schooner Superior, capt. Boval, who arrived here a few days since, we are told, is not a government vessel, but one of several privateers fitted out by Messrs. Ferrand and Co. for the express purpose of capturing the neutral traders to Hayti, several of which have been taken by her, and the officers and people extremely ill used. On the 20th of April she took a sch'r 8 days from Baltimore, and sent her to St. Domingo, having put the Americans in irons. On the 27th ult. in lat 27, long 70, she took the *English* brig Catharine, John Morrison master, from Bermuda, which she left the 22d ult. bound to New-York—the vessel was sent for the West-Indies; the capt. a passenger and 9 hands were brought in with them, and landed in this port. She will no doubt be well repaired *(a la Berceau)* and victualed for a new cruize.

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Private letters recently received from Holland, state, that seven of the most eminent merchants at Antwerp, four at Brussels, had been taken into custody, for having violated the decrees recently issued for the prevention of all intercourse with G. B.—They are charged with having contrived, sanctioned and connived at the admission into the ports under the dominion of France, of various goods, the manufacture of England, of having negociated bills for the payment of such goods and of having sent money out of the country contrary to the tenor of the decrees of France." They have been forcibly taken from their families, and sent under a strong escort of gens d'arms, to Paris.

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In the Susannah, arrived at Baltimore, from Amsterdam, came passenger Mr. Rittenhouse, the bearer of dispatches from gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris; he set off on Sunday morning for the seat of government.

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On Thursday evening arrived at Boston, the ship Thomas, capt. Mantor, in 55 days from Palermo, Sicily.

The French Toulon and Rochefort squadrons united, constituting a fleet of 18 sail of the line, had arrived at Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, not far from Leghorn. Admiral Collingwood had heard of the situation of the Frenchmen, and sailed from Palermo, 2 days before the Thomas, with 16 sail of the line, to blockade them—and the Thomas spoke the fleet after sailing.

The French had made no attempt on Sicily. American cargoes were unsaleable at Malta and Palermo. The Thomas did not stop at any port on her return.

On the 21st of April, capt Mantor spoke the brig Prudence, 21 days from Bordeaux for New-York. A Mr. Williams, a passenger, informed capt. Mantor, that the French Emperor was at Madrid; that the king of Spain had been deposed, his son placed on the throne, and the Prince of Peace sentenced to be beheaded; that all the American vessels and property which had been arrested, continued so, and was to remain in that situation till it was known whether the United States would or would not declare war against Great Britain.—*Bos. Pal.*

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A letter from Amsterdam, dated March 4, says: "As respects political information I can only inform you that it seems to be the determination of Bonaparte that all the world shall be at war, and that he will carry it on to the very last extremity, more especially with England, his greatest rival. It will serve as a specimen of his very hostile measures, to observe to you that three days since a cartel arrived here with prisoners from England, which was immediately ordered out without having the least communication with the shore. Not even a fishing boat is allowed to pass the fort without a guard on board, so fearful are they of communication with Great Britain. The emperor has or ordered a new levy of 90 000 recruits; exclusive of which his army is computed at 900,000.

"An embargo took place here on the 25th of January, for what purpose is at present unknown. The American consul has petitioned for one of the ships to depart for the United States with all the unfortunate American seamen. This request has been granted; and it is by this conveyance I now address you."

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*(By the Savannah, arrived at Baltimore.)*

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated March 23.

"The Council of Prizes at Paris has received orders to suspend, for two months all decision respecting American ships and property detained. Marshal Brune is said to be put in prison at Paris, together with some other chief people, and also Faipoult the prefect at Gant or Antwerp. The cause of this arrestation is unknown.

"A declaration of war is made by Prussia against Sweden. Some changes are expected in the south of Europe."

The embargo upon American property in all the ports of Holland, continued.

It was reported that 40.000 men were to be collected at the Helder, as part of an invading army; but there was no indications of their immediate collection. Formidable preparations for an expedition were going on at Flushing.

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*LATEST FROM LEGHORN.*

The ship Augusta, capt. Chever, arrived at Salem on Saturday last, in 40 days from Leghorn. A gentleman who came passenger in her, informs that they had no accounts of the French and Spanish Fleets having arrived at Porto Farrago—nor was there any positive accounts of them—It had been reported that a large fleet had passed Sicily, where bound, unknown. Off Cape de Gat fell in with capt. Felt, who sailed in co. with him, and informed that he fell in with a British squadron off Majorca, who were watching a small French fleet at Port Mahon, and had captured 4 store ships bound to supply them.

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BALTIMORE, *May 5.*

*LATEST FROM ENGLAND.*

By the fast sailing ship Dumfries, Capt. Hancock arrived yesterday in 35 days from Liverpool, the editor of the Gazette has received his file of London and Liverpool papers to the 25th March, inclusive.

It appears that the ministerialists in England count as confidently on our Embargo operating in their favor, as the writers for government presses here are certain that it will starve the British.

Whilst the French are said to be maturing plans for obtaining possession of the Barbary shore, the British are not inactive on their part,

They are sensible of the necessary of gaining, if possible possession of Ceuta. This strong hold on the African side of the Straits of Gibralter, garrisoned by the masters of the latter, will render them less liable to sudden attack.

The French are collecting considerable force in the south of Italy, whence the British expect an attack on Sicily.

The British house of commons were occupied great part of the 24th of March on the numerous petitions against the orders in council. No interesting speeches or important remarks are given in the papers before us. The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Wharton in the chair, proceeded to the examination of witnesses. Among witnesses examined this day, was *Mr.* Pollock, late of Boston. The committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday the 29th.

The London Courier of *March* 25, speaking of the accounts received from America by the Norton packet, says, some proposal from our government is expected by Mr. Nourse. They had not heard of *Mr.* Rose's departure, but hoped his mission would prove successful.

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NEW-YORK, *May 4.*

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in Montreal, to his correspondent in this city which says:—"There are several large ships and smaller vessels building here, and a greater number at Quebec; which gives employment to a number of American seamen, shipcarpenters and joiners, who have lately arrived, and are much pleased with their situation, as they receive from 6s9 to 7s6. sterling per day, (equal to 1 dol. 65 cts.) and live at about one half the expence they can in New-York.—Many more would find constant employment."

ALBANY, *May 5.*

Are these the Glorious Effects of the Embargo—open *Insurrection* and *Combinations* "too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings?"—Is it true, that a section of our country is in a state of Insurrection and Rebellion against the Laws?—Alas it is but too true.—Read the following Proclamation.

[*From the Rutland (Vt) Herald, of April 30.*]

By express from Washington.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received that sundry persons are combined or combining and confederating together on Lake Champlain and the country thereto adjacent for the purposes of forming insurrections against the authority of the laws of the United States, for opposing the same and obstructing their execution; and that such combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals, by the laws of the United States.

Now therefore, to the end, that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and that those concerned directly or indirectly, in any insurrection or combination, against the same may be duly warned—I have issued this my Proclamation, hereby commanding such insurgents, and all concerned in such combinations instantly, without delay to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes: and I do hereby further require and command all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other persons civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinage of such insurrections or combinations, to be aiding and assisting, by all the means in their power, by force of arms, or otherwise, to quell and subdue such insurrections or combinations, to seize upon all those therein concerned, who shall not instantly and without delay, disperse and retire to their respective abodes; and, to deliver them over to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States, to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Washington, the 19th day of April 1808; and in the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the thirty-second.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON, secretary of state.

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HARTFORD, *May 4.*

*Extract of a letter from a very respectable Indian in Lower Canada, who was educated by the late Dr. Wheelock, to his acquaintance and friend now living in this State, dated Dec. 8, 1807.*

"I am sorry it appears at present their is a prospect of war between these colonies and the United States,—Gov. Craig, who arrived at Quebec, and brought with him 9000 regular troops; the standing army in Lower Canada consisting of 21,000 men, 9000 of them are French Canadians, by orders of the governor there are to be 10,000 more of the French Canadians raised. A few days ago there was a great council held at Quesquaparte and 6000 of our red brethern were present. It is very certain that the British mean to make a powerful resistance. It will take some time to reduce Quebec; if the Americans should ever attempt to take our capital there will be warm work."

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*A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

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Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber living in St. Clair township, near Boggs's mill on Thursday night the 12th inst. a black Horse, 8 or 9 years old, heavy made, a natural pacer, he was rough with hair, not having shed his old coat, a great deal of long hair about his pastern joints, shod before, but the shoes are old. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, or give such information so that the owner may get him again.

GEORGE CARSON.

Allegheny County, May 21, 1808.

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*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

**Justices Blanks,**

*Of the latest and best forms, viz.*

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.


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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been informed that some person, whose name is unknown to him, has lately offered, or is now offering, to sell one or both of the following described tracts of land, situate in Beaver county, state of Pennsylvania, thinks it his duty to give notice that they are claimed by David Williamson, esquire, residing in the city of Baltimore, or its vicinity, in the state of Maryland, except the quantity of 192 acres and an half, part of the latter tract, which was reserved by the grantees, in their deed to the said David Williamson; that these tracts of land, by a regular chain of title from the original warrantees, became vested in the said David Williamson, as appears by sundry deeds of conveyance recorded in the office for recording deeds in and for the county of Allegheny in the state of Pennsylvania; and that his claim to the same was filed by the subscriber, as his agent, with the commissioners of the county of Beaver on the 26th day of March, 1806, pursuant to the directions of the act of Assembly for that purpose, passed the 4th day of April, 1805.

A tract called "*Bellgrade*," near the waters of Racoon creek, bounded now or lately by lands of Thomas Constable and John Anderson, and containing about 400 acres, surveyed on a warrant in the name of David Evans, dated the 6th day of March, 1786.

A tract called "*Belfast*," on Little Travis creek, bounded now or lately by lands of Joseph Wilson, Sampson Beaver, John Anderson, David Evans and James Crawford, and containing about 400 acres (including the reservation) surveyed on a warrant of the same date in the name of Thomas Constable.

The subscriber, having no opportunity of consulting Mr. Williamson, since he has heard of an adverse claim, offers no opinion with respect to the legality of the title, or the merits of the different claims.

*DAVID M'KEEHAN*, Agent for *David Williamson*, Esq.

*May* 20, 1808.

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## STRAYS

Entered with the subscriber woodranger, to wit:—one Sorrel Mare, 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, has a star in her forehead, heavy mane and tail and paces—also a Sorrel Mare, about 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a large blaze in her face, trots, shod before, with a scar on her near hip. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers Creek, Allegheny county, May 21, 1808.

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## By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *May* 14.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, dated March 31, to a respectable mercantile house in this city.*

"I enclose you the late decrees, by which you will see that the late king has abdicated his throne, and his eldest son the prince of Austurias, has been proclaimed king of Spain, under the title of Ferdinand the seventh The prince of Peace the high admiral and chief of the court, has been arrested and imprisoned, and his estates confiscated. Twenty-seven thousand French troops entered Madrid on the 25th, and Bonaparte was expected in person the 27th He has announced his determination to take possession of Cadiz and preserve it from the English."

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[*Translated for the Evening Post.*]

*ROYAL DECREE.*

*EDICT.*

By order of his Majesty communicated this evening by the most excellent Senior Marquis Caballero, to the most illustrious Senior President pro tempore of the council, it is intimated to the latter, that our lord the king has been pleased to authorise the Prince of Austurias to institute a prosecution according to law, against Don Manuel Godoy, now a prisoner—and the Council being informed of this circumstance, has decreed that the order of his majesty be announced to the public, together with another in which it appears that the property and effects in the houses which the said *Don* Manuel Godoy, inhabited, belong to his majesty: in order that the inhabitants of this city relying on his justice, and that of the council may be tranquil, as is expected from their loyalty, and that all persons may retire to their houses immediately, that under no pretence may the well known fidelity and submission of the inhabitants of this place be rendered doubtful, nor this supreme tribunal obliged to take different measures.

A true copy,

D. BARTHOLME MUNOZ.

*Madrid, March* 19, 1808.

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*Extract of a letter from Alicant, March 25.*

"The post from Madrid brings advice of the ascension to the throne of Spain of Ferdinando VII The king of Spain and his queen, have retired to their palace at Pardo, a few miles to the northward of Madrid. Charles has resigned in favor of his son, but it is not thought to be altogether voluntary; the Prince of Peace and his brother are in close confinement; their titles, honors and incalculable property, return to the crown: they will have a public trial, and what need not be doubted, a public punishment. The joy in Spain is universal, and the people are perfectly tranquil."

HARPER & WILKINSON,
*At the corner of Third & Market streets,*
Have received an elegant assortment of
MUSLINS,
consisting of figured and plain
*Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,*
India Mulls, &c.
*Also a quantity of*
SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.
Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

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JOSEPH HARBESON.
*At the sign of the* STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
*in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*
STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

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Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.
*A large Tract of Land,*
in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN. near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh PRESLEY NEVILL

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*Nail Manufactory.*
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand
Cut and Hammered Nails
of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.
JOHN IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

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JOSEPH DAVIS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of
*Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.*
which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

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FOR SALE,
*A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,*
Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to
JOHN M'DONALD, jr.
Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

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TO BE LET,
*A Two story Brick House and Kitchen,* In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

*Also to be Let, for one or more years,* A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to
*JAMES MORRISON.*
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

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FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

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FOR SALE.
A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH DAVIS.
March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

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*FOR SALE.*
By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.
WM. GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

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The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

*In Leets District*—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

*In Cunningham's District*—Nos. 87, 88. 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf

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M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of
*MERCHANDIZE,*
suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.
*Pittsburgh, March* 16, 1808.

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THE subscriber offers For Sale,
*A TRACT OF LAND,*
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

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Green Tree Tavern
*FOR SALE,*
And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of
JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

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HARPER & WILKINSON,
Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of
Hardware, and Dry Goods
suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

*WANTED,*
30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

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THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
*(Price single one dollar—9 dollars per dozen)*
By ZADOK CRAMER,
*The Sixth Edition of*
THE NAVIGATOR:
Containing directions for navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers:
With a Geographical account of the countries through which they run.
*To which is added an Appendix,*
Containing an account of Louisiana and of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, as traversed by Captains Clark and Lewis.
With accurate Maps of the Ohio and Mississippi.

☞ Merchants and others who may want a supply of these books, will do well to forward their orders soon; as a good part of the edition is already engaged.
Pittsburgh, April 4, 1808.

P. S. Expected daily, a large supply of *School Books*. I hope the ladies, and all good girls and boys, will not forget to fetch me all the clean linen and cotton rags they possibly can.—Save the smallest pieces, and put them in a rag bag—save them from the fire and the ash heap. It is both honorable and profitable to save rags, for our country wants them.

☞ Subscriptions received for *Mansfield's Map of the State of Ohio*, now printing in Cincinnati.

*** An elegant *Terrestrial Globe*, for sale, as above.

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TURNING,
*In all its branches, oval and round,*
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
*Useful and Ornamental,*
EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Front-street, near the sign of the Indian Queen, where *Profiles* are taken in the neatest manner and elegantly framed.—Electrical machines made and repaired—also Umbrellas, &c. repaired.
*ARNOLD EICHBAUM.*
Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

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Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
*For Sale at this Office.*

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FOR SALE,
TWO HOUSES, situate in Liberty street, near Fort Fayette,—one is a two story frame, the other log—well finished and convenient. They will be sold on reasonable terms, either together or separate.

To be Let, on ground rent, half the Lot, being 60 feet front on Penn street, and the usual depth back. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
MARY NEALOW.
Pittsburgh, April 2d, 1808.

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NOTICE.
PROPOSALS for building a Bridge across Chartiers creek, at the fording below Baldwin's mill, will be received at the Commissioners Office in Pittsburgh, until Monday the 6th of June next.
JAMES SAMPLE, JOHN DARRAGH, WM. M'CANDLESS, } Commissioners of Allegheny County.
April, 25, 1808.

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FOR SALE,
*THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.*

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395.—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721.—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq. or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.
BERNARD HUBLEY.
March 15, 1808.

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LANDS FOR SALE.
A TRACT of LAND situate in the state of Ohio, in third range, fifth township and second section, containing six hundred and forty acres.

One tract of Land situate in Randolph county, state of Virginia, on the north east side of Cheat river, adjoining lands of Joseph Watson and others, containing one thousand acres.

In the town of New-Lisbon. Columbiana county, state of Ohio, two Lots, Nos. 10 and 11, situate on Market street, with a house and stable erected thereon, and a good well of water.

For a part of the above valuable property, produce will be taken in payment. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, jr. in Pittsburgh.
*April* 18, 1808. tf.

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NOTICE.
Whereas my wife Mary Hardy, did on the 29th March last, abscond from my bed and board, and has othewise injured me in my property, I find myself under the necessity of forwarning all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts of her contracting.
JAMES HARDY.
May 12, 1808.

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Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
*T. Cromwell's Commission Store,*

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.
Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.